enved her operatives from waste and ruin. Temperance ruics on the deep. The whaler sud the merchantman have no spatt-ration; it is only now the stain and the curse of our gailant navy. The report spoke of what the temperance cause has done for our nation, and what it is capable of doing, and of the great work before the friends of the cause, the demand for vast moral action as well as legal protection. During the year the Committee have been able to accomplish their usual amount of labor through the press. Their Secretary has accompanied Mr. John B. Gough, our beloved fellow-laborer, mercifully returned from his successful tour abroad, on two important excursions, helding more than forty meetings is our principal cities, and in the capitals of our cursons, holding here than only meetings it on principal cities, and in the capitals of our State and nation; and they gratefully acknowledge denations from their friends to the amount of \$1.557.20. During the year the Secretary has revised and republished the Permanent Temperance Docu-ments, in three ociavo volumes, and is now meet-ing as order from the Committee on Public Instruction is Indiana, to place a set in every school library. He has also succeeded in introducing then into about 400 libraries in the State of New-York. Th sibrary. He has also succeeded in introducing them into about 400 libraries in the State of New-York. The dahors of State Societies auxiliary to the Union were referred to as very great and important, especially those of New-York and Connecticut. In August last Chancelior Walworth, long the distinguished President of the Union, resigned his office; and the late Chief Justice Savage of Utics, N. Y., was appointed in his stead; but, he ling unwilling to assume any new responsibilities in his advanced age, he also now declines, and Gov. Brigs, of Massachusetts has been chosen in his place. The Report closed with commending the cause and its friends to the blessing of Heaven. Bessamis Jaz, esq., of Ludlowville, N. Y., then addressed the ancience. He said that the Society sow celebrating its fortieth anniversary had great cause for congratulation. Although the American Tomperance Union had been compelled to struggle against the most vehement opposition, yet its efforts had been attended with encouraging success. A great work was before them yet to do. The Maine Law had received its quietus at the hands of Judge Comstock. At present there was no Prohibitory Law, and riot and disorder prevailed as the consequence. Before the passage of the Prohibitory Law, 3,000 drunkards in New-York with arms onietretched implored the Legislature to pass a law, which would prove their hope and salvation. But, alas, they had been disappointed, and their hopes had been frustrated. He still hoped that a Prohibitory law would be passed at the coming session of the Legislature. If the friends of Temperance would only do their duty, victory would crown their efforts. The Rev. Dr. Ty so then introduced to the audience John B. Gough by saying that they had only parted with one joy to gain another, and he took great pleasare in introducing to them John B. Gough [Applause].

Mr. Govon then addressed the audience for over an hour in his usual fervid and impossioned manner, holding the audience spoil-bound by his wit and pathos. Repeated bursts

sympathics when describing the many scenes of sortow and suffering he had witnessed in his eventful

rympathies when describing the many scenes of sortion and suffering he had witnessed in his eventful farcet.

The following resolutions were reported by Dr. Marsh, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

1. Resolved. That we give thanks to the great Ruler of the Universe that, is his kind providence, the work of reform in he business and customs that produce intemperance with all its swis, continues to progress and though there are occasional greates which dishearten its friends and emourage its adversaces, yet we are confident, from the promises of God's word, and he great law of progress which is stamped upon human society, but the sale and use of interfacting drinks will yet be banished rom civilized States, and the great moral and physical laws of the Creator will universally prevail.

2. Resolved. That the resear reverse in the State of Mains, the marker of our Prohibitory Law, the decision of the Court of Apicals in the State of New York, and the palsy of prohibitory atton in the State of Indian, are so readily and fully accounted to through political and party strifes and legal technicalities overriding the great principles of justice, that they create no raper discouragement. The beaut of the people is round; and instates and nations, where the ultimate appeal is to the lateliance, independ, homeanty and welfare of the winde, all religions, independ, homeanty and welfare of the winde, all religions, independ, homeanty and welfare of the winde, all religions in the State of Indian and her protecting power and cirtue of the community.

2. Resolved, That we have confidence in the decision of the supreme Court of the United States in Usfs, that "if any State decreas the retail and internal traffic in arefact spirits injurious to lat citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice or decrease the retail and internal traffic in arefact spirits injurious to late citizens as a State when the law takes effect, and that which may be meanufactured and brought into a State after the law takes effect, and that wh

done.
4. Resolved, That while the decision of the Court of Appear

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE

This Society commenced the celebration of their Nineteenth Anniversary on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o clock, in the Baptist Church, Oliver street, the Rev. Dr. D. T. Welsin, presiding. The meeting was commenced by appropriate religious exercises, after which the President appointed a Committee to nominate officient of the Society for the ensuing year. Pending the action of the Committee, the Rev. Dr. Welsin returned thanks for the position conferred on him, and made appropriate remarks upon the greatness of the work in which they were engaged. The Committee then reported the names of the Rev. T. D. Welsh for President; Horace T. Love for Corresponding Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Lathrop and twenty in the secretary. This Society commenced the celebration of their Horace T. Love for Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Lathrop and twenty-nine others for

Vice Presidents, which were adopted unanimously.

The Treasurer's Report was then read, the principal items of which will be found in the Secretary's report The meeting was then briefly addressed by the Rev.
T. D. Fosten of Vermont. The meeting then ad-

T. D. FOSTER of Vermont. The meeting then adjourned after singing the hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

AFTERNOON MEETING. The meeting reopened at 3 o'clock. A hymn was rung, and the Rev. Mr. Tracv led in prayer. The Ameteenth Annual Report was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Horacs T. Lovs. The Report commenced by noticing some of the sal changes which field had wrought in their ranks during the year. Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., one of the Vice-Presidents, George C. Germond, from among the Board of Managers, and the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., for 14 consecutive years the President of the Society, and 30 life members had departed this life since the list Anniversary.

tent of the Society, and collectments and departed this life since the last Anniversary.

The whole amount received into the treasury during the past year was \$103,617 10, of which \$35,211 ng there funds undirected by the donors, and \$70,405 50 were restricted to particular purposes, of which \$42,587 belongs to the Bible Home fund, \$3,926 for the sacred Scriptors, \$3,300 30 for colporteurs.

beings to the Bible House fund, \$3,926 for the sacred Scriptures, \$3,330 30 for colporteurs.

The whole amount paid out of the treasury was \$107,409, showing the treasury overfrawn on the 1st May \$1,791. The receipts, though in advance of previous years, were not enough to carry forward the work with great efficiency, and colporteurs could not be employed in many localities where they were pressingly called for. To remedy this want and provide for monthly payments to the colporteurs, the Board have made a beginning of a plan of contributions to the Society by "quanticity subscriptions," payable on

e last days of June, September, December and larch respectively of each year. The Board of Managers felt it exceedingly desirapossible date. The property, then, beside rooms for the executive work of the Society, will yield to the treasury a net income of 612,000 yearly; a sum more than sufficient to meet the entire expense of the Dona-

on Department.

According to the charter of the Society, it is unable According to the charter of the Society, its amount to hold in its own name, more than \$100,000 worth of leal estate. The Bible House property greatly exceeding that sum, they have applied to the Legislature to charge their power.

The amount of money appropriated for Bible work

th foreign fields was \$18.845, expended for Bibles in foreign languages and the payment of colporteurs' Naries. The demand for the Word of God in Central Examples. The demand for the Word or Govern Example was never so orgent, though the spirit of perse-secution has broken out afresh in Schleswig, Denmark. The whole amount expended in Germany during the

past year was \$15,712.

With regard to the result of labors in the foreign informed that there are some five or six

of Germany, the greater part of whom have been brought to the knowledge of the truth through the in-

brought to the knowledge of the truth through the inatrumentality of Bible colportage.

Of the convertain New Mexico—that dark land where
not more than one person in fifty knows how to read—
they were credibly informed that nearly every indivicual dates his first convictions of sin and recovery
to the truth, to the instrumentality of their Bible colportage. The consideration of the Society was pressed
to their vast responsibility in this matter. To convert
the heatien, the best means was to read to him the
pare Word of God and give him the meaning thereof.
The report considers at length the objections made to
Bible distribution by colportage, entering into the
history of the Society from its organization to show
that this was in accordance with its original and constitutional design.

that this was in honorance who has beginned at any time during the year was 69—18 Germans, 18 Americans, 8 Irish, and 4 each of Prussians, Dance, and Mex-

cans, 8 Irish, and 4 each of Prussians, Danes, and Mexicans.

During a period of time equal to about 132 months 60,960 visits have been made for Bible reading and other exercises; 6,671 families were found destitute of the Word of God; 1,624 children and others brought into the Baptist Sabnath schools; 2,807 persons induced to attend Baptis; meetings; 1,491 to prayermeetings; 1,666 sermons preached; 4,419 visits to vessels and for sailors made; 320 persons have been converted; and 356 have been baptised. In general, the colporators circulate the Word of God by reading it from house to house at stated intervals, leaving it only with such as have given evidence that they want it to read, limiting their labors each to about 400 families. The have no faith in the indiscrimenate circulation of the Sacred Scriptures—small tracts would be better adapted for that purpose. By this means it is no bar to the circulation of the Word that some are

any kind over persons in its employ, leaving this where Christ has left it, with the particular church with which each colporteur belongs, only requiring the certificate of that church to guard against incompetency.

The whole number of Bibles distributed during the

Page 7 whole number of Biblica activities claiming the year there have been created, by the payment of \$30 each, 34 Life Members of the Society, and by the payment of \$150 each, 16 Life Directors—the whole number of the former now are 5,294; of the

latter, 405.
In conclusion the Report asks the action of the Soci-In conclusion the Report asks the action of the Society on seven resolutions to the effect that the Board of Managers be instructed to restrict the funds appropriated by them to the foreign field, to the payment of colporteurs' salaries and to the procuring of Scriptures by them to be circulated. That they be instructed to appropriate funds only to those who have complied with the requisitions of the printed circular; that the success of the colportage calls for devout thanksgiving; that the debt of the Bible House be speedily liquidated, and that they strongly recommend the plan of quarterly subscriptions.

Subscriptions.

The Rev. WM. REESS moved the adoption of the resolutions, and spoke of the adaptation and success of the plans adopted by the Society for evangelization. The meeting adjourned with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. HAGUE.

The meeting adjourned with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Hague.

The annual sermon before this Society was preached at the same place is tevening by the Rev. Dr. Hague of Albany. There was a large auditory present. The Rev. gentleman took for his text the last four verses of the 14th chapter of Acts. He considered the origin of the first missionary church; the authority by which that church first began the work of the evangelization of the heathen; and then from this he drew lessons adapted to the occasion. The first church where the Gospel was taught to Gentile as well as Jew was at Anthoch, where Barnabas and Saul labored. The Rev. speaker recheaved the history of this movement as recorded in Scripture, and that churches of the present day should return to the simple discipline of that early day. The basis of union for the various denominations was a common work in which they could take each other by the hand; then the cye would flash intelligence and joy, and heart would meet heart.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Thirtieth Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening. Despite the unpleasant state of the weather, the Tabernacle was well filled, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings of the evening. Many distinguished clergymen of this city

interest was manifested in the proceedings of the evening. Many distinguished clergymen of this city and from abroad occupied seats upon the platform. The Hon. Wm. Jessep, L.L. D., of Montrose, Pa., one of the Vice-Presidents, having taken the Chair, the exercises of the evening commenced with prayer by the Rev. Joel Hawks, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. Abstracts of the Reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Committee were then presented by Wm. C. Gilman, equ., Recording Secretary, and the Rev. Milton Baderr, D. D., of which the following are the most prominent features:

The Society has been called to mourn the decease, during the year, of two of its Vice-Presidents, the Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D.D., and the Rev. Artemas Bullard, D.D.; one of it Directors, the Rev. Artemas Bullard, D.D.; and fourteen of its Missionaries. The number of Ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society, in 24 different States and Territories, during the year, has been 266. Of the whole number, 525 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; 315 have ministered in two or three congregations; and 143 have extended their labors over still wider fields. Ten missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people, and 59 in foreign languages—23 to Welsh, and 31 to German congregations, and 5 te congregations supplied, in whole or in part, is 1,955. The aggregate of ministerial labor performed is cought of 775 years. The number of pupils in Sabstander of the constant of the pupils in Sabstander of the constant of the pupils in Sabstander of the constant of pupils in Sabstander of the constant of the pupils in Sabstander of the pupils of pupils in Sabstander of the pupils of pupils in Sabstander of the pupils of pupils in Sabstand The aggregate of ministerial labor performed is equal to 775 years. The number of pupils in Sab-bath Schools is 60,000. There have been added to the bath Schools is 60,000. There have been added to the Churches 5,602, viz: 2,625 on profession and 2,977 by letter. Fifty missionaries make mention, in their reports, of revivals of religion in their congregations; and 352 missionaries report 2,005 hopeful conversions. Fifty churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year; and 50, that had been dependent, have assumed the support of their own ministry. Forty-eight houses of worship have been completed, 30 repaired, and 56 others are in process of erection. Ninety young men, in connection with the missionary churches, are in preparation for the Gospel Ministry. Receipts, \$193,548 37; liabilities, \$126,162 68.

Payments .- \$186,611 02, leaving \$9,551 66 still due rayment,—2.38,611 ct. leaving 2.331 ct. of missionaries for labor performed; toward canceling which, and meeting the further claims on commissions not yet expired—amounting in all to 878,127.67—there is a balance in the treasury of \$23,742.18, the greater part of it received in payment of legacies near the

lese of the year.

The receipts exceed those of the preceding year by The receipts exceed those of the preceding year by \$13,411 68. The number of missionaries is less by 46, and the years of labor by 40. The diminution in the number of missionaries is not equal by 18 to the number of missionaries is not equal by 18 to the number of missionaries is not equal by 18 to the number whose support has been assumed by their people, added to the number removed by death; and it has been chiefly in the older States; while in several of the newer States and Territories there has been a marked increase. There have been issued 187 commissions to men, not in the service of the Society at the date of the last Report, to supply vacancies and occupy new fields; and yet there is increasing and painful evidence that the supply of laborers for the harvest-field falls far short of the demand. With a diminished number in commission, there has been an increase of expenditure, amounting to \$8,893 6s, showing continued progress in raising the standard of missionary support. The average cost of a year's labor to the Society has in consequence advanced the last year 10 per cent; in 10 years, 45 per cent; and in 13 years, 61 per cent.

*Results in Thirty Years.—With this record closes the thritieth year of the labors of this Society. The fields it has cultivated are in nearly every State and Territory, and extend from the St. Croix to the Golden Gate of California, Nearly half of the existing churches

Territory, and extend from the St. Croix to the Golden Gate of California. Nearly half of the existing churches of New-England have been indebted to its fostering care. In Central and Western New-York, the same may be said of more than 600 churches, comprising about five sixths of those that sympathize with the So-ciety. On the Western Reserve, in Ohio, nearly every charch has been planted or northered by its husbandry. about five sixths of those that sympatimize with the so-ciety. On the Western Reserve, in Ohio, nearly every church has been planted or nurtured by its husbandry. During its first year it sustained the only minister of these denominations, who was laboring in Michigan, where now it points to 200 churches as the trophies of its labors. Twenty-three years ago it erected the Gespel standard at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago; and within a circle of 150 miles radius, drawn from that Gospel standard at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago; and within a circle of 150 miles radius, drawn from that place, more than 400 churches have since been planted. Less than twenty-one years have clapsed since the first missionary entered the great wilderness of Wisconsin, where now it counts 170 public altars reared by its hand. In Missouri its labors have been less successful; yet every one of the Presbyterian churches of that State, out of St. Lonis, has shared its bounty. It followed the tide of emigration as its swept over the prairies of Iowa; and now, after the lapse of less than twenty years, it finds nearly 100 churches in that State, which are the off-pring of its beneficence. It has ascended the Mississippi, and planted the standard of the Croes along its frowning bluffs and verdant slopes, even to the dark forests that shade its upper streams. Its messengers were the first standard-bearers of that peace all army that claimed, and, by the grace of God, will bold, the virgin soil of Kansas and Nebraska for truth and Freedom. It has even embarked upon the great and wide sea, and borne the ark of salvation to our new born empire on the Pacific Const.

In the prosecution of its work, it has gathered and dishursed, in thirty years, \$3,102,048 77. The number of its missionaries has increased from 169 to 986; its yearly income from \$18,140 76 to \$193,548 37; and the humber of its fixeds of labor from 195 to 1,365. Under

number of its fields of labor from 195 to 1,955. - Under

its direction, 17,296 years of ministerial labor have been performed; the Gospel has been proclaimed, at about 4,300 stations, in 36 States and Territories; and 137,941 souls have been gathered into the churches re-ceiving its aid. About 1,000 churches have already become independent, among which are some of the strongest in the land. From tender plants, in this brief period, they have become cedars of Lebanon. They stand, thickly planted, among the rugged hills of New England; along the great thoroughfares of travel and traffic that penetrate the interior; in the commercial centers that line the thores of our Mediterranean waters, which was the river sides and was the broad practice. centers that line the thores of our Medicerandson error, on the river sides, and over the broad practice of the remoter West; and in the riving cities of our Pacific borders. On no field of exagelical effort do we behold a more striking fulfilment of the promise:

"There shall be a handful of corn in the earth, upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall stake like Lebanon."

like Lebaron."

The Rev. Franchick G. Clark, of New-York, was then introduced to the audience. He said that there was a vast domain open to the influences of this Society, which was to be hallowed and sanctified by their earnest Christian endeavors. By what principle should the Church of Christ be snimated in the cause that now engaged their efforts? He would not trust this great cause to popularity—to any principles of national am-bition or to social and personal influence. Could they rest it upon any principles of ecclesiastical polity!
these were liable to fail, and therefore they need principle that would survive all vicissitudes and remain uncharged. He regarded the principle of personal responsibility to Christ as pervading all departments of the work—their main reliance for the successful prose-cution of Home Missions. If this principle was en-shrined in their hearts, this cause would be first in their hearts. They should not trust that type of religion which overlooked the claims of home, and which, which overlooked the claims of home, and which, fungur-like, grew only in one direction. Possessed of this principle, they would hever lay down their arms until the Captain of their salvation should bid them exchange toil for rest, temptation for security, and until they should secure bliss in Heaven. Possessed of that simple principle, they would never lay sown the sword until they took up the crown.

The reverend gentle man concluded his address by officire the filtering resolution which was manufactured.

fering the following resolution which was unanimously

Resided, That the principle of personal responsibility to Christ, as persading all departments of the work, is our main relaince for successful prosecution of Home Missions.

After the singing of a hymn by the Tabermacle choir, The Rev. Horace James of Worcester, Mass., a threshold the audience, prefacing his remarks by offering the following resolution:

Resided, That the work of Home Missions, being substantially the work of the Gospel, furnishes a basis upon which the entering to conservation and the most thorough return may cooperate in the unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace.

erate in the unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace.

He said that it was the sublime purpose of this Society to bring this entire land of theirs under the powerful and benignant influence of the Gospel, and on this ground it rested its claims for the support of the Christian community. As evidence of the increasing influence of the "American Home Missionary Society" influence of the "American Home Missionary Society" among the churches, he need only refer them to the fact that nearly \$200,000 had passed through their treasury, and that 2,000 Missionaries had performed Christian labors. Its numerous benefactors all over the land believed that it was powerfully and efficiently aiding, through its whole area, the glorious triumphs of the Gospel. It was the mission of this Society, as well as of the other Societies now holding their Anniversaries, to carry the blessings of religion to all mankind. Let them give free and full scope to it, and not restrain or distrain it, and if it would not answer the purpose, if it was incompetent to purify the world from all unrighteousness, then he would own that it was indeed a failure, and that Christians were a set of deluded fanatics. If the Gospel was to be confined to all unrighteousness, then he would own that it was indeed a failure, and that Christians were a set of deladed faratics. If the Gospel was to be confined to Sunday service, and only to deal with personal experience, while it left untouched the whole system of abenimable wrongs in the church, then they might as well hang their harps upon the willows, and sit down in mute despair and weep over a world to which was reserved eternal darkness. He had not so learned Christ. He would suggest that the grand failure of their Christian enterprises was owing to the fact that they failed to apprehend the power of the Gospel, and apply it in all its beauty and force. In this respect, the whole church needed to be baptized into a higher life, and more inspiring knowledge of the word and life of Christ. The motley grow of anti-Bible reformers who, with checks profuberant, were blowing their through the strongest prejucices against the reigion that Christians taught, from the fact that European evangelization had saded with an oppressive aristocracy. The Irish immigrant hated Protestantism more cordially when he associated it with the despotism of his native land. In conclusion, the Rev. speaker said: But we are predicting better things of your things that will affect the salvation of our land. Although the Home Missionary Society had done hitherto a great work, yet there still remained a grander work before them. The distant trend of milions, like the low run,bling of thander, is borne to our ears. Our finer senses catch the aerial whispers of which the whole air is fall. They bid us take heart, and they sweetly assure us by saying, with us, "Lo. I am with "panoply."

The Rev. James Whitting of Portmouth, N. H., "Protest and they sweetly assure us by saying, with us, "Lo. I am its full "panoply."

The Rev. James Whiting of Portsmouth, N. H. then addressed the meeting in a speech replets with wit and telling points, and which was frequently inter-rupted by applause.

The exercises of the meeting were then closed, after

rupted by appliance.

The exercises of the meeting were then closed, after the singing of a hymn by the choir, and a benediction pronounced.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

PURINESS MEETING AT THE CHEECH OF THE PURITARS. The meeting was called to order about an hour after the advertised time by the Rev. Dr. Bacos. An intreductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Tarnecessary absence of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, the Corresponding Secretary, who has removed to Connecti-

cut, and also of the Recording Secretary and Treasurer, apolog red for the delay in proceeding to business, the papers of the Seciety not yet being at hand.

To: Bacon said a few words upon the nature of the Congregational Union. This body has no control over churches ner ministers, but is merely an association of churches her ministers, but as merely an association of individuals operating for purposes connected with the extension of the right and primitive system of Church government. Dr. B. then called upon Mr. Thompson for whatever substitute he could furnish for the regular reports on the condition of the Society, and of the Konsas church extension enterprise.

Mr. Thompson gave a short account of negotiations

Kansas church extension enterprise.

Mr. Thompson gave a short account of negotiations now in progress to effect an extended fusion of Congregational bodies, the details of which, however, at his request, we refrain from giving, as the affair is only in an inchoate concilion. The chief object under the care of the Executive Committee during the past year has been the Kansas Church Building Fund. The Rev. Mr. Lum of Lawrence, by the efforts of himself and friends, had some time since raised \$5,000 for the benefit of Lawrence. Other appeals came to the East for aid. A lady effered \$500 for the fund if the Union would undertake the object. From these and similar suggestions the Union did undertake it. Dr. Patton voluntered to perform the duty of the agency without payment, beside contributing \$100 of his own, and raised \$1,000. That part of the Church Building Fund of \$50,000. Traised a year or two since) designed for Missouri will be used for Kansas, as having been part of Missouri, and as no call is probable from that State. In, all about \$8,000 is now raised, beside Mr. Lum's \$5,000. It is intended to raise \$10,000 before commencing. Mr. N. A. Calkins, the well-known publisher, has agreed to act as Recording Secretary and Depositary, vice the Rev. Mr. Atkuson, resigned, for no compensation except a portion of tary and Depositary, vice the Kev. Mr. Atkinson, resigned, for no compensation except a portion of his effice rent, and he will use his facilities in the trade for spreading the Year Book and other publications of the Union. The Year Book, which was to be ready and was premised for to-day, is not at hand, owing to the delay of the printer.

The Rev. Mr. Budiston, being called on by Mr.

The Rev. Mr. Budiscron, being called on by Mr. Thenpson, spoke substantially in confirmation of Mr. T., especially as to the general feeling of the importance of occupying New York as a center of distribution for congregational purposes. Mr. B. ended by offering a motion that the enterprise indiated by the Executive Committee for church building in Kansas be accepted and adopted for the Union.

The Rev. Mr. Gilman of Lockport was appointed Security up for.

Secretary pro tem.

The Rev. Mr. Budingres then repeated his motion. A discussion followed as to the method in which the fin ds to be raised for use in Kansas were to be given, some preferring a mode of loaning and some outright

The Rev. Mr. Dwight of New-Haven, who had consulted with Western men on the ground, said they favored the gift system; as the money was found in practice to be repaid abundant y in indirect ways, and there was the great advantage of freedom from the sense of debt.

and there was the great advantage of needom from
the sense of debt.

On an inquiry as to the precise extent of the sum
sought, the Chairman sold that it was intended to raise
\$20,000, action to begin when \$10,000, should be secured; but that \$5,000 having been raised for Lawrence, they should now seek only to raise \$15,000.
On inquiry, he also stated that the organization of the
Union and of its Executive Committee was such that
it could and would exist as a permanent body for receiving legacies and gifts for church extension purposes and for conducting that enterpoise.

The Rev. Mr. CLARK spoke carries by in favor of attenating more trans matriy to raise the \$20,000. He

poses, and adv cated an annual contribution for this end in the charches.

The Rev. Mr. Dwight, having to leave, desired to state a few facts much in point. He proceeded to explain the mode of distributing the \$30,000 fund raised a year or two since; narrated the great good which has already resulted from it. The time has now come for a movement on a large scale, and he suggested a convention to meet the week before the meeting of the American Board, to hear reports from each State as to the disposal of the former fund.

Mr. Brunsoros, expressing much pleasure at Mr. Dwight's remarks, desired to withdraw his resolution and to substitute one which should cover the whole ground.

The Rev. Mr. Parks of Illinois had known the con-

The Rev. Mr. Parks of Illinois had known the con-The Rev. Mr. PAYNE of Illinois had known the condition of the Churches there for fifteen years. The \$20,000 fund had very much encouraged the Congregational Churches in Illinois, not only by the money, but by showing that sympathy for them existed at the East. He thought that now Illinois, which had received \$8,000 of the former fund, would raise as much as that to swell the new one.

Mr. Clark—More than that, Sir—they'll do more than that.

The CHAIRMAN restated the motion before the meeting, viz: that the Union adopt the plan of the Trustees for church building in Kansas, and added frustees for church building in Kansas, and added that there would be an advantage in making this Kansas cuterprise the immediate and most prominent object, and in afterward colarging it, if desired, so as to include the raising of \$100,000. He said further that areas must be free, or our investments there, whether flee, Bibles, churches or school-houses, will all be lost, if it is free, it will be the trightest star in the galaxy if Western States—gaining lustre from its trials. The need, therefore, is of speedy action in raising funds, and to this end it will be best to make Kansas the first

tions had already been made by eight responsible set-lements in Kausas for churches, they agreeing to support the ministers.

Mr. KNIGHT of Kansas suggested that these churches, if built, would go very far to make Kansas

free.
The Secretary read the question again, as stated by the Chairman, with the addition that the money raised is to be used by the Trustees under such limitations and in such manner as shall seem indicated to them by the providence of God. The resolution from the Executive Committee), was then adopted

After some cascission another resolution was passed, or a special meeting of the Union, at such time and place as they may judge best for the main purpose of consulting and arranging for the raising of the fund of the main purpose.

of \$100,000.

Mr. Theorison then read an abstract of the Treasure's report. The total receipts of the year, saide from the Kansas fund, were \$675-29; total expenditures, \$675-47; leaving the treasury in debt eighteen

After some desultory discussion the officers of last After some desultory discussion the officers of last year were reelected, except the Hon. Wm. T. Eustis of Boston as Vice-President instead of the Rev. Chas. Beecher, who has left the pastorate. Israel Minor was elected Treasurer, N. A. Calkins, Recording Secretary and Depositary, and a Board of Trustees as follows: the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.; the Rev. W. J. Budington; H. C. Bowen; Geo. Walker; Israel Minor; S. P. Chittenden; N. A. Calkins; U. C. Gilman; Jas. Freeland; the Rev. J. P. Thompson; W. G. Wert; A. S. Barnes and Seth B. Hunt.

A resolution of thanks having been passed to the Rev. Mt. Atkinsen, the retiring Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

adjourned.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METH-ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, May 6, 1856, The number of delegates composing the General Conference is two hundred and twenty. Representatives are also here from the British Conference, from Ireland, Germany, Canada and elsewhere. Much exeitement exists in regard to the contemplated changes in the Discipline of the church. Petitions are now before the Conference asking a change in regard to the effice of Presiding Elders. The change asked for does office of Presiding Elders. The change asked for does not contemplate the entire abolition of the office, but such a change as will make it merely nominal, something similar to the plan of the Wesievan Connection, which makes one of the stationed ministers Chairman of the district. Petitions are also sent in from various parts of the country in relation to the extension of the time which a preacher may remain at one place. As the discipline now stands, a preacher can only remain two years in a station, and only four consecutive years in a city, after which he must be removed to another field of labor. Many ministers and churches are dissatisfied with this arrangement, and are anxious to have a change. Petitions are also presented asking for a lay representation in the legislative department of the church. This change is n-ked for on the ground that it is in accordance with the genius of our institutions, and will serve to increase the interest of the lainy in whatever pertains to the welfare of the church, and add to its efficiency. But the great and all-absorbing question which will claim the attention of the Conference is the question of Slavery. No General Conference, perhaps, has had as many petitions and memorials sent to it on any subject as are now before the Conference in this place. A very large Committee has been appointed, consisting of one from each Annual Conference in the place. A very large Committee has been appointed, consisting of one from each Annual Conference in the space. A very large Committee has been appointed, consisting of one from each Annual Conference in the space. A very large Committee has been appointed, consisting of one from each Annual Conference in the space of the Bishops refers to the subject of Slavery and has created quite a sensation. They state that the resolutions asking a change it the search my or the subject of Slavery had all not contemplate the entire abolition of the office, but

the subject of Slavery and has created quite a scussition. They state that the resolutions asking a change
it the general rules on the subject of Slavery had all
failed to obtain a constitutional majority in the Annual
Conferences, and they give it as their opinion that the
General Conference could not change the rule on that
subject. The address also expressed a great doubt
that any measure equivalent to a change in the gencial rules can be constitutionally adopted without the
concurrence of the Annual Conferences. The address
states that there are six Annual Conferences in whole
or in rast emphasics slave criticary composing a white or in part embracing slave territory composing a white membership of 145 000, with congregations amounting to five or six hundred thousand; that there were 28,000 colored members, with colored at-tendants of upward of 100,000; and that there were 171,000 church members in these six Conferences and between seven and eight hundred their choice and look to it for ministerial services, re-ligious sympathy and all the offices of Christian kind-ress. The address also speaks of the intelligence and picty of the white members in these Conferences and ir strong attachment to the doctrines and usages ferences and churches, under their present circum-stances, does not tend to extend or perpetuate Slavery; that they were organized under a discipline whe characterizes Slavery as a great evil, which makes slaveholder ineligible to any official station in the church, where the laws of the State in which he lives will ndmit of enancipation and permit the liberated slave to erhoy his freedom; which disfranchises a traveling preacher who by any means becomes the owner of a slave or slaves, which he accents it practicable. of a siave or slaves, unless he executes, if practicable, a deed of emancipation conformable to the laws of the State in which he lives; which makes it the duty of all ministers to enforce upon all the members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the word of God.

ministers to enforce upon all the members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the word of God, and allowing their slaves to read the word of God, and allowing their time to attend upon the public worship of God, and which prohibits the buying or selling of Fight, women or children, with an intention to enslave them, and inquires what shall be done for the extirpation of Slavery, &c.

The whole tener of the Episcopal Address is thought by the Anti-Slavery members of the Conference to be in favor of the present order of things, and opposed to any change whatever in the discipline on the subject. From present appearances it is thought that, not withstanding this Episcopal influence, there will be a strong effort to effect a change of the rule on the subject of Slavery, the object of which will be to sever the church from all connection with the system.

No test yote has yet then had serving to indicate the strength of the parties in the Conference, unless it be the election of the Secretary. The Key, Professor Harris, of the Ohio Weslevan University, was elected by a very large majority over the Rey, Dr. Trimble, who has been Secretary for several General Conferences. Professor Harris is thoroughly Anti Slavery. He has recently written several acticles in the church papers on the subject of Susery in the Courter, in which be

Professor Harris is thoroughly Anti Siavery. He has recently written several articles in the church papers on the subject of Siavery in the Church, in which be takes the broad, strong ground that Siavery is a sin and every slaveholder should be regarded as a sinner, and unless he ceases to sin both against God and man, in unight coasty by king bis fillow man in bondage, he should not be allowed either a name or a place in the Church of Christ. The Delegates were all aware of the Professor's views on this question, and though there were a number of candidates, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Sargent of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Floy of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Wise of Boston, yet he received a majority over all candidates and was elected to the important and influential post of Secretary. In Raymond, Chalirman of the Committee on Slavery, announced that the Committee would hold a meeting to meeting and asking full and decided ground against Slavery report, taking full and decided ground against Slavery and asking for a change of the rule which shad exilated and asking for a change of the rule which shad exilated the church. There are, however, shateholders from the church. There are, however,

resist all action on the subject. The result will be a minority report. Your readers shall be duly informed in regard to the progress of this exciting subject.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

A. H. C. F. M.—Broadway Tabernacis, 10 a. m. The Rev.
Miron Winds wo f Madras, India, well be among the speakers.

Earting Home Missionary Society—Oliver street Baptist
Church, 5 a. m., and throughout Fruiny and Saturday.

AMERICAN SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY—Broadway Entry Hook Mission (OLD Burner)—Broader of the Surph Anniversary will take place at Dolworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite Eleventh street, at 'j o'clock.
Gough speaks for take at Pymouth Church, Broaklyn. Bartiese commence at 'j
Universalist Sunday School Anniversalay Merring—At 'p' o'clock P. M. at the Bev. Mr. Chapin's Church Addresses by the Beva T. J. Sawyer, H. R. Nye, W. S. Balch, and E. H. Chapin.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF CON-NECTICUT.

HIS INAUGURATION

Prem Our Own Correspondent, Ngw-Haven, Thursday, May 8, 1856. Yesterday was a gala day here-the occasion being the election and inauguration of the Governor and other State officers. The weather, however, was unpropitious-a heavy rain storm having set in before daybreak, and continued without abatement during the entire day, much to the discomfort of everybody. None of the candidates at the recent election for State offices having received a majority of the votes cast, no one was elected, and it consequently became the duty of the Legislature to act upon the matter,

which they did to-day.

At 2 o'clock both branches of the Legislature met in Convention-Leman W. Cutler of Watertown in the chair. The Convention immediately proceeded to ballot for Governor and other State officers, and the result of the voting was as follows:

and visitors of New-Haven have witnessed for many years. The Governor elect and hissuite were escorted through the principal streets of the city by a large body of the military of New Haven and Hartford, and the order of United Americans of this place. Hundreds of people from the adjoining towns assembled on the College green, and liced the streets through which the procession passed. The bells of all the churches rang forth a merry peal, and a salute of one hundred green was fired.

the procession passed. The bells of all the caurenes rang forth a merry peal, and a salute of one hundred gens was fired.

The Governor was escorted to the State House about 3 o'cleck in the afternoon, when both branches, having again a sembled in convention, received him, and the nargaration ceremony was performed. The other State efficies were also sworn into office, when the State efficies were also sworn into office, when the State and House retired to their respective commerce. The Governor's Message was shortly after received and read and ordered to be printed; after which both Houses a journded till to morrow. The Message is a very lengthy document and treats in detail upon various neatters connected with the State Government. The Governor sets forth at some length his views respecting the Kansas question, and concludes his Message in the following strain:

"When we consider that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not only in violation of a compromise with the moral obligation of a compact, but also conduces to overthrow principles early established in our Government, and that the effect of that repeal is the attempt to introduce the insfitution of bannan Slavery into at least one of the Territories created, which attempt, unless resisted, will be successful, we are called upon to use all constitutional means in efforts to defeat the attempt, and to restore the spirit of that Componise by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as

the pl. this stress to, we all constitutional means in efforts to defeat the nitempt, and to restore the spirit of that Com-promise by the admission of Kaessa and Nebraska as Free States, into the Federal Union. The interests of humanity and justice, and above all, the interests of tree labor cemand this. Connecticut will never consent that Slavery shall be extended over Free Ter ritary: but, on the contrary, will resist it by all consti-tutional means, believing, as size does, that any attempt on the part of the General Government to enforce the ment is founded, and that the effort to nationalize the in-stitution, is subversive of the principles of our Consti-tution. The actual settlers of Kansas, from all se-tions of the country, are satisfied that those free insti-tutions which have so rapidly developed the resources of other Free States, and added to their wealth and of other Free States, and added to their wealth and properity, will be equally advantageous to their own State. And if the protection of the General Government were furnished to them to repel the attacks of armed invaders from other jurisdictions, another Free State would soon be added to the Federal Urion. Whatever action you may deem advisable, with reference to these matters I am satisfied that you will again express the sentiments of the people of the State, a large majority of whom I believe to be State, a large majority of whom I believe to be State, a large majority of the extension of

will both be ready to take their departure for Cuba on or before the 15th prexime. The particular destination of the Cuba, if determined, is not yet clearly ascer-taired: but the Gustemals is intended to ply between Havana and Honduras.

Havana and Honduras.

A straticious Eark.

Capt. Holmes of the ship Asteria, at New Orleans on the lst, reports that on the 17th ult., when seventy niles southward to the ble of Pines, he saw a susicious-looking bank steering S.W. She altered her ff. Capt. H. took her to be a slaver or a fill buster. as the bad comings up and a large number of persons

REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK TACHT CLUB. It is announced that the Regatta for 1856 will take place on Thursday morning, June 5, at 11 o'clock. There will be a prize valued at \$250 for each class of vachts. The yachts will be divided into three classes, the first to include those carrying 3,300 square feet of canvas and upward in their sails; the second those carrying 2,000 square feet and under 3,000; the third those carrying under 2,300 square feet. For the purpose of this classification, all sails are to be excluded except the mainsail and jib of sloops, and the mainsail, foresail, and jib of schooners.

WHERE OF A WHALING VESSEL ON THE WAST COAST OF AFRICA-LOSS OF 22 LIVES-THREE NEW-LONDONERS AMONG THE LOST-ADVENTURES WITH THE ARABS.—The following letter we are permitted to copy. It is addressed to Mr. C. B. May, of this city,

PRENTARY 4, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER—I take this opportunity of informing you of my whereabouts. We are in Angra de Ciutra Bay, in latitude 23 deg. N., on the west coast of Africa, among the Arabs. We have got 275 barrels of whale oil. Whales are very scarce. There are 12 to 15 sail here, whaling on the coast, and none of them doing much. We were in company with a schooner named the Mountain Spring, of Provincetown, Mass., and she was wrecked in the breakers on the 7th of camed the Meuntain Spring, of Provincetown, Mass., and she was wrecked in the breakers on the 7th of January, in the same bay with us. Of the 22 men on board, 19 were lost. The captain and two men were saved, and they are with us.

beard, 19 were lest. The captain and two men were saved, and they are with us.

We lost one boat and the crew with her. Three of them be longed to New-London; their names were Augustus Jones, William Crocker, and William West, tecoper. We had one captain shot in the legs by the Arabs; his name was Rider, master of the brig Lewis Bruce of Orleans, Cape Cod. They attempted to get him on a camel, for a slave; he resisted, and they shot him in the legs to main him, when he turned and shot one of the Arabs dead, one of our boats got him off the beach. I was an eye-witness to the whole scene with the Arabs, and was hastening to his assistance, when he shot the Arab. They are low and treacherous; we have to look out for them. I have been on shore among them considerably, trading, but wend well aimed, with two boats' crews; but we seldom see any of the m new; they keep back in the desert; they don't like lead!

I expect to be at home in July; am well, and have

I expect to be at home in July; am well, and have a great deal to tell you about this great Sahara Desert.

Sort Brother.

G. H. MAY.

P. S.—March 7.—I did not have a chance to send this letter when I wrote. We have now three hundred and fifty barrels of oil. Capt. Rider has got well.

[Hartford Times.]

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

DISORDERLY APPRENTICES .- Yesterday 26 appren-

In the Massachusetta House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, a petition was presented for the removal of E. G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate, as he is still United States Commissioner, and consequently holds the former office in violation of the law of the commonwealth. It was signed by Francis Jackson, William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, and sixty-six others. After a warm discussion as to the disposition of the petition, a motion to lay on the table was lost, and it was referred to the next Legislature.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT DIFFICULTY. TRIAL OF CAPT. TINKLEPAUGH AND MR. WHITE.
The case of Capt. Edward L. Tinklepaugh, Joseph L. White and Joseph Fowler, who are jointly indicted en a charge of obstructing the United States officers while in the discharge of their duties, and resisting the process served by the Government, was called yes-

the process served by the Government, was called yesterday for trial in the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Betts presiding. All of the defendants were present.

The presecution was conducted by John McKeon, U. S. District Attorney, and his assistant, Phillip J. Joachimsen. The counsel for the defendants were F. B. Cutting and Horace F. Clark.

The following gentlemen were impaneled as a jury:
John Harchimon,
James Erglish,
Win. Country,
Jacob Southard,
Jacob Bellach,
Lead Bellach,
Lead DeBann,
Lead Black,
Bernamin F. Pease,
Mr. Joachimsen made the statement of
THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

He stated that the plaintiffs, Capt. Tinklepaugh,
commander of the steemer Northern Light; Mr. Fowler,

Whetever action you may deem any content of the creation of the party of the matters, it am stabled their you the state of the party over the national feritory. Will ot they entering these spinions, they are, nevertheses, by all the Constitution, and believe the mantenance of the party of the Constitution, and believe the mantenance of the party of the Constitution, and believe the mantenance of the party of the Constitution, and recipitate in that instrument, they do not wish to interfere. Regretting the sales steem, they would leave it to be regulated as humanity and estigated may require by the States whose Constitutions and leave the party of the party of

did not know that the chiller was country around unit are cause in walth.

It is not examination resumed—Mr. Clark may have been present at some of the conversations I had and I not notice him; I took possession of the vessel and held possession of her outil also started, when she was taken out of my charce.

Constrainthoo—I am an officer of the United States District Court, appeinted by Mr. Hillyard; I did not sign any hand whom I went into office.

Lather Her on enorm—I am an officer of the U. S. Marshal; I went with Mr. Ryce to the Northern Light; I had a criminal three did not sign any bound proposed to the contract of the country of the c

uncerstood that Mr. Vanderbilt had gone to the U. S. Commis-